

field. Of this there can be no doubt.
[Petersburg Rpt.]

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The propeller Edith, Capt. Comillat, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz, touching at the Brazos. She left Vera Cruz on the 28th, three days later than her former voyage.

There appears to have been no later arrival from the city of Mexico, and we are left in uncertainty as to what time the train left the city of Mexico.

The Arco Iris of the 8th, publishes a letter from its correspondent at Jalapa. We translate a portion of it—

I have a letter from Queretaro of the 25th of October. [This is two days later than our former direct advices.—Eds. Pic.]

I learn that there were seventy-one deputies then in the city, although some of them were ill. But it is known that several others were on their way thither, and it is believed that there would be open the session of a provincial President of the Republic, for which post the following gentlemen were candidates: Sr. Pena y Pena, Gen. Herrera and Gen. Almonte.

They write me that news has reached them of designs formed in the city of Mexico by the stock-jobbers, those blood-suckers of the nation, who, perceiving that they cannot now introduce a monarchy into Mexico—for there is nobody who would be willing to purchase the war, and govern the nation without its sympathies—propose to form two great States and to annex them to the American Union.

But as this design of these vampires is only to enable them to enjoy in peace the fruits of their rapine, the principal editor being inclined upon these schemes, and will rather be at once annihilated than voluntarily consent to the loss of its independence which has cost so much blood. The paper called the Razonador, certainly by contradiction of terms, is the one which maintains the opinions of this new party, and is paid for it by these men of the stock market, the principal editor being among them.

The Arco Iris gives the following statement of the forces which the Mexicans now have in the field:

At Queretaro Gen. Bustamante, 1000
Santa Anna's army now under Rincon, 4000
The garrisons at Mazatlan, La Sonora and Acapulco, 4000
In the State of Tabasco and Chiapas, 2000
Under Urrutia, Carrizal and Canales, 2000
A brigade at Pototsi, commanded by Filisola, 3000
At Toluca under Pena y Barragan, 1000
In the State of Oaxaca, 1000
The whole force of the guerrillas from Vera Cruz to Puebla, 3000

All makes a total of 22,000.
The following paragraph is from the Arco Iris:

Gen. Rea, who has acquired so great celebrity by his attack upon the garrison at Puebla, is a Spaniard by birth. During the war of independence he was an officer of the Spanish army. Having been taken prisoner by Gen. Bravo at a time when no quarters were given by either army, the old General generously spared his life, and soon after gave him his own sister in marriage.

At the same time Rea forswore his native land, and until now he has remained always in the Mexican ranks.

The saying of Rea's life by Bravo, recalls to our mind a deed of that General which should never be forgotten. Rea was one of the 300 Spanish prisoners who were nobly liberated by Bravo on the very day that he received the news of his own father having been shot by orders of the Viceroy.

The following letter addressed to our correspondent in Vera Cruz, gives the latest news we have of Gen. Patterson's train, and we add our letter of the latest date from Vera Cruz:

PEÑETE NACIONAL, Oct. 4, 1847.
Agreeable to promise, I send, or rather write, for there is no knowing when it will reach you, a few lines informing you of our whereabouts, the progress of Gen. Patterson's division, &c. We reached Santa Fe on the evening of the first day, without one occurrence of any incident of importance, and things being somewhat in disorder, as you are aware is always the case at the commencement of a march, we got under motion at rather a late hour next morning. The column moved on in good order during the day, nothing happening except the occasional loss of a mule or horse, to the next encampment, San Juan, about two leagues short of this place, where we encamped for the night at an early hour, it being considered imprudent, at least by the commanding general, to press the troops, most of them new in the service. At the commencement of the march, especially as the day grew sultry, the occasional loss of a mule or horse, was not so much to be regretted, as it is now, when we have fallen in rear of the column, I am informed, was shot, but who he was or how he came to fall I cannot state. Early this morning the train proceeded towards this point, and had not proceeded far when we were met by a number of soldiers, who informed us they had left Puebla with a train for Vera Cruz, which we found at the head of the column, and which had reached the Vera Cruz letter despatch. Before reaching here, and about three miles back, information reached Gen. Patterson, who was in advance, that a large party of guerrillas were about to make a descent upon the train. A halt was ordered, and Col. Jack Hayes ascended a tree to reconnoitre with a glass, reported no enemy in the train still advancing, and he was accepted, we moved on to the bridge, where we arrived about 10 o'clock. Gen. Patterson and staff occupying Santa Anna's residence as headquarters. Here we found Col. Hughes' command, composed of the Baltimore battalion and the 18th Infantry. To-day about 1 o'clock a commissioner from Padre Jarauta, named Don Gonzalez, who reports himself a Veracruzano, and the son of a somewhat distinguished citizen of your place, paid Gen. P. a visit, with peace propositions in his mouth if not in his pocket, and informed the general that the padre was tired of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and wished to come under the protection of the U. S. Government and return to Vera Cruz as a good citizen, and wished Gen. P.'s safeguard therefor.

Gen. P. very kindly informed his commission that if he, the padre, wished to return to Vera Cruz as a good citizen, to immediately disperse his command and proceed in safety to the city of the Ince Cross, and no one would molest him, and added, by way of incentive, that he would certainly give every guerrilla he caught. The Don then very judiciously asked the General's safeguard for himself alone, which was not granted, and he straightway departed, no doubt pleased with the result of his mission. He said Jarauta was at a point some thirty leagues from here.

Active preparations are being made for the departure of the command early to-morrow morning. The Baltimore Battalion accompanied by, and the 13th Infantry and a few other troops, are left to garrison this point. There are perhaps some fifty sick here, but the health of the command is generally good.

I will write you again the first opportunity.

Trade with Mexico.—We find the following in the Boston Traveller of the 22d ult.—

The schooner Palestine, Capt. Reuben Ryder, cleared to-day for Vera Cruz, with a cargo valued at about \$13,000, and \$8,000 of which was of domestic products. Among the foreign products was 56,000 yards of London blueed sheeting, valued at \$4,000, and about \$10,000 worth of English spoil thread.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The following article, from the *Louisburg Times*, a *Whig* paper, we commend to the attention of the public. It has been written this article, had opened on the condition and management of the Raleigh and Gaston Road as the Editor of the *Times* did, in his paper of the 13th inst., we should have been denominated as hostile to the Road and as an enemy to Internal Improvements. What does Gov. Graham think now? What does the State? Where are the profits? His Excellency made large promises in his last campaign—have they been fulfilled? Where is that celebrated seven thousand dollars, paid into the State Treasury, for political effect, during the summer of 1846? Does not the Road stand in need of it now? And was it not equally foolish at a time when it required ten times the amount paid in to put it in proper order, and to procure good engines and Cars? Let the people answer. The following is the article from the *Times*:

"We called public attention, in our last, to the great inconveniences of our merchants from delays on this road, and to the losses which some of them had sustained. There is another view of the subject, in which the people of the State are deeply interested; and that is, the loss of income to which the State is subjected, whenever a case can be made out against the Road, by payment for goods mislaid, missing, or destroyed. All sums so disbursed, are a dead loss from the amount of receipts upon the Road, and a drawback upon its repairs, as well as a great injury to the reputation of the road, and so far a reflection upon the State. Her ultimate loss by it, it seems to us, in any view of the case, will be a heavy one, for, in its present condition, under the most judicious and economical management, we doubt whether it pays more than its expenses. Common prudence, therefore, it seems to us, would dictate a closer scrutiny into its operations, a more strict supervision of its affairs, to save the States such a possible, and prevent the application of its funds to pay for losses occasioned by negligence, if not crime. Let the public servants look close to the interest of the State in the matter, and many a dollar might be saved which now goes to pay for losses."

We congratulate the *Times* upon its independence in this matter; and as the Editor is upon the line of the Road, and is therefore presumed to know something about its condition and management, we hope he will continue to give us "more of the same sort"—at least until "common prudence" on the part of public servants shall have done its work. Common prudence, and ability, so far as Gov. Graham is concerned, we need not look for.—*Raleigh Standard*.

"War exists by acts of Mexico."—This was the solemn declaration of the United States Congress. The vote was almost unanimous—only 14 in the negative. Every fact that can be cited in the case, proves its truth. Mexico was the first to threaten war, and to proclaim war, and the first to commence war. She fired the first gun, she shed the first blood, and from first to last, has refused to listen to our offers of peace. But with all these facts staring them in the face, the Mexican Dons insist that the United States commenced the war, and so do the leaders of the party.

Gen. Taylor, in reply to Don Ampudia, uttered the following extinguisher: "On reaching the river I despatched an officer, high in rank to convey to the commanding General at Matamoros the expression of my desire for amicable relations. I carefully abstained from any act of hostility, determined that the only mode of producing actual state of hostilities should not rest on me." Since this, nothing has been heard from Don Ampudia on the subject. But Don Smith, who has the honor of a seat in our national legislature, from this district, still reiterates the Mexican falsehood, so effectually exploded by Gen. Taylor.—*Republican Farmer*.

Important Correspondence from Havana.—Extract of a letter received in this city from a public officer and a Spaniard by birth, dated.

HABANA, October 17th, 1847.
The news we have here from Madrid, is of so gloomy a character that no body can predict the consequences. Either the triumph of England or of France on the state affairs of Spain is considered ruinous by all men of sense and good feeling, and the state of hostilities for the control of said affairs, not for the good of that unhappy country, but to satisfy their ambitious views; views, which, as every body knows, are not confined there alone, but are extended this side of the Atlantic. But we all in Cuba, Spaniards and Creoles, have but one opinion, and that is, U. S. troops, and the only course left us to save ourselves and our properties. Yes, we shall neither bow to Queen Victoria, nor consent that the valuable island be the headquarters for the monarchical schemes of Louis Philippe and Queen Christina, or more properly Mrs. Munoz, on the South American Republics, be sure of this. At all times we find men who are not for the free? No doubt the illustrious North Americans, the children of great Washington, will support us in such a noble cause. This is my impression, and no mistake. Yours, &c.

EL CASTIGNE COMENDADOR.
From the Rio Grande.—Gen. Taylor had not reached Matamoros at last evening. He was leaving Monterey on the 8th ult.

The health of Matamoros is improving, the fever fast disappearing.

The following items we extract from the Flag of the 10th inst.

Another Rumor.—The rumor among the Mexicans now is, that four of the Mexican States (San Luis de Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango, and Coahuila) have declared in favor of the monarchical scheme of Paredes and united, have professed him 18,000 troops to carry out his designs. A son of Iberia is fixed upon to be raised to the throne, and European intervention is said to be confidently calculated upon to place him there and maintain the authority of the crown. The Mexicans in this quarter are said to be very little in this rumored movement, and to express themselves as being ready to join with the troops of the United States to prevent such a consummation.

Prospects of Business.—Two gentlemen, merchants of Zacatecas, came passengers yesterday on the steamer Tom Kirkman, bringing with them two tons of Silver, principally in bars, and some pieces of Zacatecas and Durango, received there in exchange for goods. Other merchants from Saltillo, with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, came passengers on the same boat. A good portion of this metal will doubtless find its way legitimately into the pockets of our merchants, which will be sensibly felt by all classes of people here.

Honor to Gen. Shields.—The Hamburg (S. C.) Journal says, "A new and magnificent Car—the Col. Butler—designed expressly to convey Gen. Shields and suite to Charleston, arrived at our Depot last evening, and will await their arrival from New Orleans."

Gen. Taylor.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 23d inst., states that a highly important law suit will require the presence of General Taylor in Mississippi on the 31st Monday (the 6th) of December. There was, therefore, little doubt that he would reach New Orleans during the last week of this month.

The General, accompanied by Gen'l Wool, left Monterey on the 8th November, inspecting the posts en route, and had reached Mier on the 13th, and was hourly expected at the Brazos when the *Edith* Charleston Courier.

THE RICE CROP OF 1847.

It is admitted that this neighborhood produces more rice for Market than any other in the whole Southern country. During the rice and harvesting season we made a close view of the crop, and at the weekly concluded by saying that an average crop would be made in this neighborhood. From the annexed communication, handed in yesterday, it appears we are censured for having made an over estimate. We were aware at the time we wrote that there had been losses on the plantations highest up on Black River, Pee Dee, and Waccamaw—and named gentlemen whose crops would be short of an average one. We know others also whose crops had been increased. We were not aware of the great deficiency reported for the Santee. We still think that the loss on those rivers is exaggerated. It is, however, certain that the loss at the South, particularly on the Santee, has been large, and probably without precedent—and it is therefore probable that the rice crop is short, but to what extent we cannot say. We wish the planters good prices, but the price of the article is never affected by the production until late in February or about 1st March, and in the meantime the great number of steam mills are forcing the article on the market, and thus forcing sales. The winter, however, is the season for exporting, and gives the article a passage across the Atlantic in good condition. Those who can hold their crop will do better by retaining a large portion for the home market and the West Indies till summer or spring. The price falls from the glut.

Mr. Editor: I think you are mistaken in your calculations that this year's rice crop will be an average one. I have collected from an intelligent and practical planter the probable yield of 15 plantations on Waccamaw and Black River, which have suffered by the freshets of the Spring and Summer, and by comparing with their average yield I find this year's crop short ninety-nine thousand bushels. I have also collected from a gentleman conversant with the rice trade, and who has statistics of 18 plantations on that river, which shows a loss of forty thousand bushels less than an average crop of those 33 plantations, 139 thousand bushels, or about twenty per cent; but if compared with the last year's crop the loss will be fully 25 per cent, or one quarter. The plantations of the whole district have suffered by the freshets of the Spring and Summer, whilst the disastrous freshets of the Spring and Summer totally destroyed some of the upper plantation crops and seriously damaged all.—*Georgetown Observer*.

Steamboat Disaster and Loss of Forty Lives.—A telegraphic despatch from the West states, that the steamer Tempest, bound down the Mississippi, on Tuesday last, was wrecked on St. Louis, came in collision on Thursday last, 10 miles below Cape Girardeau, Upper Mississippi. The T. sunk immediately in deep water. The total loss is estimated at 40 lives, some think more. The ladies and passengers lost every thing, escaping only in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Cape Girardeau by the steamer Tempest.

General Shields.—This distinguished officer, who was found in the thickest of the fight, bearing our eagles to victory, and had been recovered from his terrible wound at Cerro Gordo, we find him near the City of Mexico chasing the flying Mexicans in their precipitate flight from his pursuing brigade. And although seriously wounded in this great battle, he staunchly stood the blood flowing from his wound by his side, and his feet around him, nor quitted the field till the victory was won. Gen. Shields is a native of the Emerald Isle, and well may his Irish friends in America be proud of so brave and chivalrous a brother. Gen. Shields is now about forty years of age. When he received the appointment of a General in the United States Army he was at the head of the Lani Department, but left his most comfortable situation to defend his adopted country in the perilous strife of a sanguinary war in Mexico. Before he was called to preside over the Land Department at Washington he had held the appointment of Supreme Judge in the State of Illinois. This besides being a gallant soldier, he ever drew a sword, and has been a faithful Judge of the Republic.—*Boston Post*.

Fire in Norfolk.—We regret to learn from the Norfolk Herald, that the office and news rooms of the Beacon of that city was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Messrs. W. E. Cunningham & Co., the proprietors of the Beacon, were insured, says the Herald, but the loss was not covered by the insurance. The Beacon is a paper of considerable value, and its destruction is a great loss to the community. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Rich. Times*.

Atlanta Convention.—We learn from a gentleman, a delegate from this city, that the Convention for the extension of the Georgia Railroad to the Tennessee River, held at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 23d inst., Wm. E. Ezard, of Decatur county, was appointed President, and J. S. Fay, of Savannah, and Col. C. R. Hanley, of Atlanta, Secretaries. The Committee on Internal Improvements of the State of Georgia is composed of the following gentlemen, viz: M. H. McAllister, of Savannah; W. W. Holt, of Augusta; Lewis Seaton, of Macon; J. S. Bulloch, of Cobb county; C. Peoples, of Athens; J. P. King, of Augusta; and R. N. Cuyler, of Savannah. A letter was received from Gov. Crawford, in reference to the charter granted by Tennessee to the State of Georgia, in which this gentleman advocated the constitutionality of the measure. The letter, which was referred to a Committee of two from the States represented, which consists of the Hon. C. J. McDonald and J. P. King, of Georgia; Col. James Gadsden and Joel Adams, of South Carolina; Gen. McRae and Henry Nutt, of North Carolina; and F. R. Parham and W. Deery, of Tennessee. The Convention adjourned on the 24th inst.—*Courier*, 25th.

The Aztec Club.—The American Army officers, since their entrance into the city of Mexico, have formed a club, called the Aztec Club. The object of this club is similar to those of the military clubs of England—that of coming together in friendly intercourse. Every member of the club, with the exception of one, is a member, and the club promises to be one of mutual benefit to all. The following are its officers: President, Gen. J. A. Quitman, 1st Vice President, Col. Harney, 2d Vice President, Capt. Magruder, Treasurer, S. Anderson; Secretary, E. Hammond, Esq.; committee of arrangements, Capt. Grayson, Major Van Buren and Lieut. Gratton.—*Balt. Clipper*.

From our Dragoons.—Letters have been received in town from Capt. Caldwell, from members of his Company, of date as late as the 17th ult. Capt. Caldwell will be returned to his station at Mier from escorting a valuable train up to Monterey, and had to leave Lieut. Davidson sick at the latter place. He was, we presume, not dangerously ill, as his relations here have received no news from him since he was left at Monterey. Capt. Caldwell was with the health of his men was good, and that they would start on an expedition on the 18th, against the famous guerrilla chief Canales, who was prowling about the vicinity of Mier. We feel very anxious to hear the result of his expedition, as we are certain that if our boys can get a brush with Canales, they will destroy the pest of the country.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, 20th ult.

MR. CALHOUN.—The session of Congress

being close at hand, we suppose Mr. Calhoun is on his way to Washington. We doubt not that he is prepared to meet the enemies of the South. During the past summer we have not heard of his taking any part in public meetings—he has written a few letters; and whilst Benton, Webster, Wilcox, and the host of other Abolitionists at the North have been ranting and raving—declaring what they would do and what should be done—trying to arouse the people of the North and scare those of the South, Mr. Calhoun has quietly remained at home, doubtless preparing himself for the crisis. In him the South may safely confide—upon his strong arm his dearest interests may safely rest. When we thus meditate we feel thankful that we have such a man; and without him where is the man in whom the South could repose her rights and interests? With a private, as well as public character unblemished, and intellect unclouded, and he is fully equal to any emergency; and with a patriotism and firmness unparalleled in our National councils, the Constitution has an able defender and protector.—*The Spartan*.

Secret Mission of the British Government.—*Militia Laws and Game Laws*.—We understand that the British government have sent out to the different Colonies in this country, a set of enquiries in relation to the militia laws in each State, and the system of organizing volunteers, as at present practised throughout the country. A curious anecdote has been told us on this subject.

One day, one of Her Majesty's Consuls in a certain city down East, approached a State officer, upon whose competence, in some way or other, the militia laws came; and pulling out of his hat, said, "I have been directed by my government to make certain inquiries, and if the information is agreeable to you to give, I should be happy to obtain it." "Ah," replied the officer, "what is it?" "I have been directed," reiterated the Consul, "to request you to have a copy of all the militia laws in force in your State." "Indeed," replied the State officer, with seeming astonishment, "I will give you a copy of these laws, bound and lettered and gilt, on one condition."

The Consul expecting some stringent condition, replied that if it was in his power he would agree to any reasonable condition for a copy of the laws. "Well, then," said the State officer, "I will have laws bound, gilt and lettered, and will send them as a present to Queen Victoria herself, on condition that your government read them over and tell me what they mean; for I never could find out what the devil the meaning of all our militia laws was."—*N. Y. Herald*.

The eve of the meeting of Congress always brings with it a fresh batch of rumors. We shall not notice the idle reports about the President's message. In a few days he will speak for himself. Another report is that Mr. Trist "has been instructed to reopen, if he can, negotiations with the government of Queretaro." We have already stated that, so far from this supposition being true, despatches have been sent on to direct Mr. Trist's return. If the Congress of Queretaro count upon our government importunately pressing a peace, they will be grossly deceived in the spirit of the administration.—*Washington Union*, 27th ult.

Presentation of Plate.—The service of plate, which was being made at the time of his death, and intended to be presented to the late Silas Wright, as a token of the high respect and regard of the merchants and others of the city of New York, for his private and public character and services, was on Friday evening presented *pro forma*, to his widow, the Hon. John A. Dix, at the Stuyvesant Hotel, at the same time instead of presenting the plate is of the richest and most elegant kind; highly wrought, and mostly beaten out of the solid bar. In dollars and cents it is valued at \$18,029, and weighs near fifty lbs., comprising one hundred and eighteen pieces. Gen. Dix is to present it in person to Mrs. Wright, at her private residence.

The Crisis in England.—Extracts from letters dated Liverpool, Nov. 4, addressed to a commercial house in this city: "The mercantile gloom in this country is abating, and will be greatly abated after the adjudication of the 10th November, and the measures that will be adopted hereafter, before a large number of 18th. Within six weeks or two months we expect money for all mercantile purposes current at five per cent." "Money is rather easier, and larger importations of gold are taking place within the last few days, principally from the continent."—*Charleston Mer.*

Tit for Tat.—Why is the editor of the *Louisville Journal* career through life like a celebrated town? Because it is the rogue's march.—*Albany Flag*.

Why will the editor of the *Flag*, at the close of his career, through life like a celebrated town? Because it is the rogue's march.—*Louisville Jour.*

New York Election.—The official vote at the late election shows a whig majority of more than 38,000 for some of the candidates. The aggregate vote is 161,145 less than in 1844, of which 104,811 belong to democrats, and 56,334 to the whigs.—*Clipper*.

A Young Colonel and a Fine Regiment.—The Colonel of the Tennessee Regiment is but 23 years old. The individuals composing it, are most of them in comfortable circumstances, and have joined the regiment, impelled solely by a desire to serve their country, and advance the honor of her arms.—*Clipper*.

John Q. Adams for the whole of Mexico.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date Nov. 22, says:

A startling rumor prevails in this city this morning, that we are about to receive a large number of no-territory party. Mr. J. Q. Adams, it is said, will avail himself of the first opportunity to declare himself in favor of the acquisition of the whole of Mexico.—*Pet. Repub.*

Sudden Death.—Mr. Charles S. Blackledge, son of the Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge, aged 20 years, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning last. The deceased, on the day previous, had been in very good spirits, and apparently in good health, and at night retired as usual. He died of an enlargement of the heart, with the premonitory symptoms of which he had long been threatened.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—Be not deceived with vain hope—lay not the flattering union to your soul, that disease will cure itself, especially that which is Consumption or Liver Complaint. If you would be restored, and have you must use the means which benevolence and kind Providence have placed within your reach. The great and universally popular remedy for Consumption, and all Chronic diseases, is now for sale in every city and important town in the country, and at a price, so low, that no one need be deceived with quick nostrum, or any imitations of this valuable medicine. An individual at Charleston, S. C., recently purchased four bottles of a doubtful kind—one of the most celebrated physicians in the city, and he was so much pleased with it, that he had gained such celebrity among the sick, astonished the world with its effects, and is recommended by the best physicians throughout the land. Be not deceived, buy none unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper. Wholesale and retail, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

50,000 Deaths by Consumption

Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cast off by inflammation of the lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Indigestion, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs and Liver. And the world would see an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases. It is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

This medicine has now been before the public some eight years, and is the original preparation from the Wild Cherry Tree. Its reputation as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption of the Lungs, based entirely upon its intrinsic merits, owes but little to inflated newspaper puff. Those who give it a trial, being led by it, to recommend it to their neighbors, and thus gradually and surely has gained an enviable reputation and worked its way into general use. One bottle never fails to cure a general Cough or Cold, while with strict attention to the directions that accompany each bottle, its use in Pulmonary diseases of long standing, and of the most alarming character, has always given relief, and in very many instances has effected complete and permanent cures.

Beware of the worthless "Balaams," "Bitters," "Syrups," &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation. The "Original and only genuine article" is prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

Adeline, General Del. City, Pains in the Side and Breast, Coughs, Cold, Spitting Blood, any disease of the Throat, Breast or Lungs. Dr. Swayne's Genuine Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry excels far all other remedies for the cure of the above diseases. It is always salutary in its effects, and never injurious. It has cured cases supposed to be past all hope. It is always ask for Dr. Swayne's, as all other preparations of Wild Cherry are positively fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Clinton, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries. Sept. 18, 1847.—[6-11th]

COLD, COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most useful medicine for carrying off the mucus which collects from the system all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of every kind of disease) in so easy and natural a manner that the body is relieved of all its sufferings as if by magic. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most obstinate cold, at the same time induce a refreshing sleep, and will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that inflammation of the lungs, consumption, or any other form of disease will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar, others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and Jas. W. Johnson.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA.—The blood contains the source of all disease, and the hair, and even the bones themselves are all sustained by the blood. Well may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity, will be that of the substances into which it is continually changing. The human system is a perfect machine, and is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the ordinary forms of scrofula, abscess, &c., or of the specific types, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from whence the system springs, as the preparation of the excretory organs, renewed appetite, recruited strength, and a clear skin, are the results secured to the afflicted from the use of this medicine, as the uniform testimony of a multitude of attested cures abundantly proves.

Prepared and sold by A. E. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price \$1 per bottle. Six to ten for \$5.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—ORANGE Street Baptist Church (Near the residence of James S. Green, Esq.) will be opened for Divine Service, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday, December 12, 1847.

Brethren in the ministry, generally, and others, are affectionately invited to unite with us in prayer, and aid us in a protracted meeting. The many citizens to whom we are indebted for our house of worship, and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to attend.

A. PAUL REPTON, Pastor.

MARRIED.—In this town, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. M. Laurin, to Miss Nancy Wilber.

In this town, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. M. Laurin, to Miss Nancy Wilber.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON.—Per pound. 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Hams. 10 a 11
Shoulders. 8 a 9
Pork. 7 a 8
Butter. 22 a 23
Cheese. 13 a 14
Wheat. 100 a 110
Corn. 10 a 11
Rye. 10 a 11
Oats. 7 a 8
Clover. 10 a 11
Hay. 10 a 11
Lard. 10 a 11
Tallow. 10 a 11
Cotton. 10 a 11
Sugar. 10 a 11
Flour. 10 a 11
Rice. 10 a 11
Beans. 10 a 11
Peas. 10 a 11
Lentils. 10 a 11
Milk. 10 a 11
Eggs. 10 a 11
Honey. 10 a 11
Wine. 10 a 11
Whisky. 10 a 11
Brandy. 10 a 11
Rum. 10 a 11
Gin. 10 a 11
Tea. 10 a 11
Coffee. 10 a 11
Spices. 10 a 11
Fruit. 10 a 11
Vegetables. 10 a 11
Flowers. 10 a 11
Furs. 10 a 11
Clothing. 10 a 11
Shoes. 10 a 11
Hats. 10 a 11
Trunks. 10 a 11
Saddles. 10 a 11
Carriages. 10 a 11
Furniture. 10 a 11
Tools. 10 a 11
Hardware. 10 a 11
Crockery. 10 a 11
Glass. 10 a 11
Paper. 10 a 11
Books. 10 a 11
Stationery. 10 a 11
Toys. 10 a 11
Games. 10 a 11
Musical Instruments. 10 a 11
Clocks. 10 a 11
Jewelry. 10 a 11
Gold. 10 a 11
Silver. 10 a 11
Platinum. 10 a 11
Iron. 10 a 11
Steel. 10 a 11
Copper. 10 a 11
Zinc. 10 a 11
Lead. 10 a 11
Tin. 10 a 11
Antimony. 10 a 11
Arsenic. 10 a 11
Mercury. 10 a 11
Sulphur. 10 a 11
Phosphorus. 10 a 11
Potash. 10 a 11
Soda. 10 a 11
Nitrate. 10 a 11
Saltpetre. 10 a 11
Gypsum. 10 a 11
Plaster. 10 a 11
Cement. 10 a 11
Bricks. 10 a 11
Tiles. 10 a 11
Lime. 10 a 11
Marble. 10 a 11
Granite. 10 a 11
Slate. 10 a 11
Sand. 10 a 11
Gravel. 10 a 11
Clay. 10 a 11
Lime. 10 a 11
Marble. 10 a 11
Granite. 10 a 11
Slate. 10 a 11
Sand. 10 a 11
Gravel. 10 a 11
Clay. 10 a 11

Wheat. 100 a 110
Corn. 10 a 11
Rye. 10 a 11
Oats. 7 a 8
Clover

